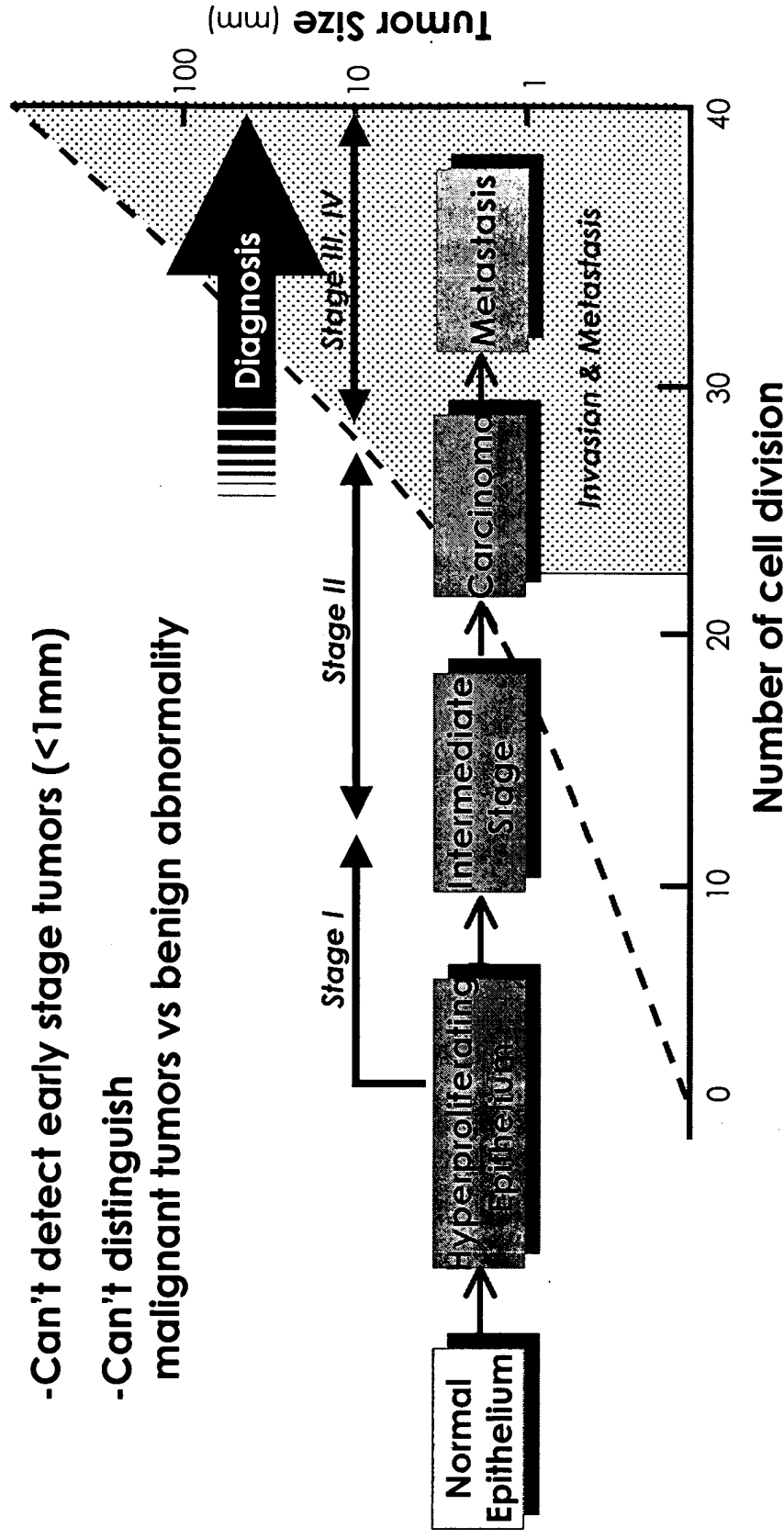


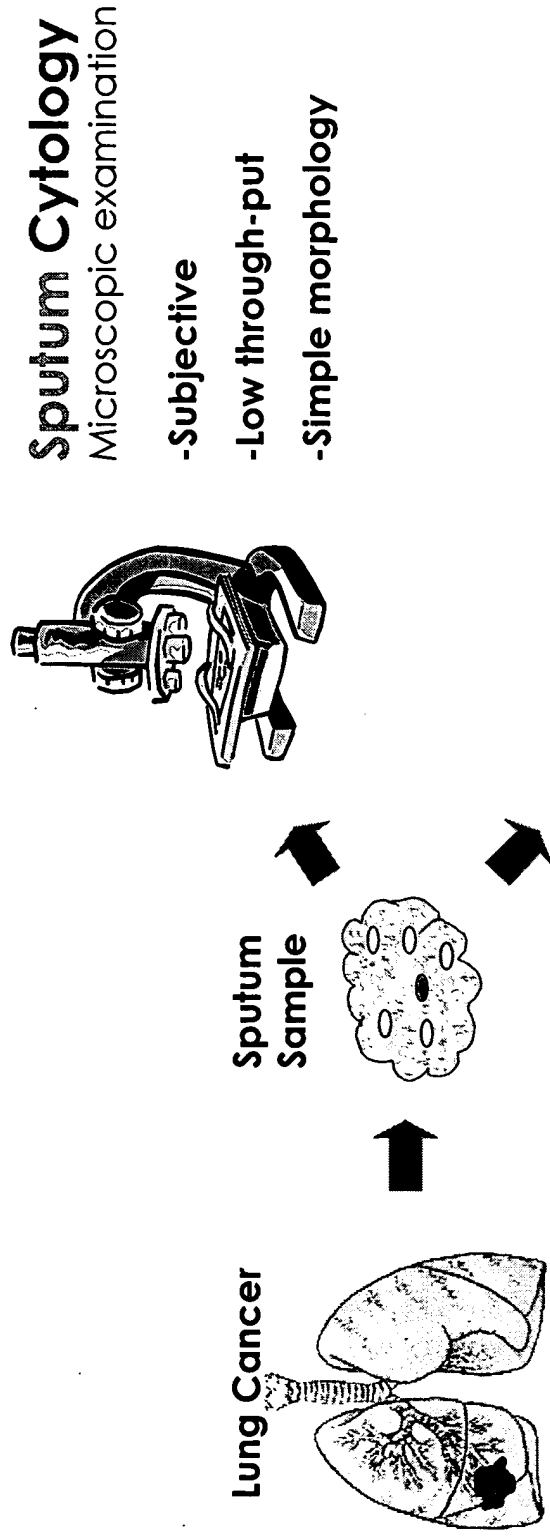
# Figure 1. Limits of Photographic Diagnosis

X-Ray, CT, PET

- Can't detect early stage tumors (<1mm)
- Can't distinguish malignant tumors vs benign abnormality



# Figure 2. Cytology vs biomarker Test



**Sputum biomarker Test**  
Molecular genetic profile

- Objective
- High through-put
- Genetic information

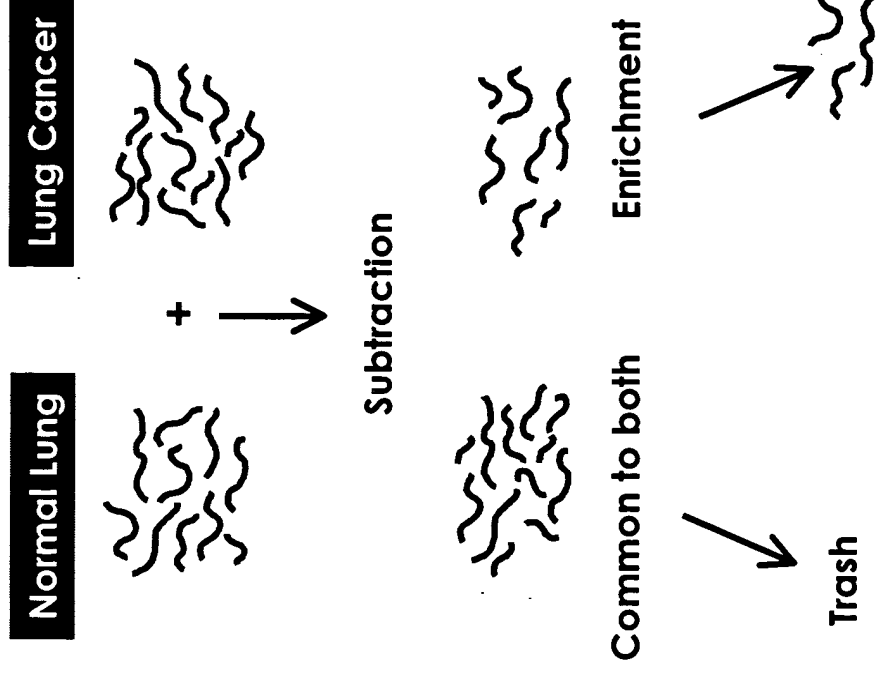
**GP**  
Genpax

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	DNA Standard
A											
B											
C											
D											
E											

# Figure 3. Strategic Comparison

## A. Conventional Screen



## B. Novel In Situ Screen

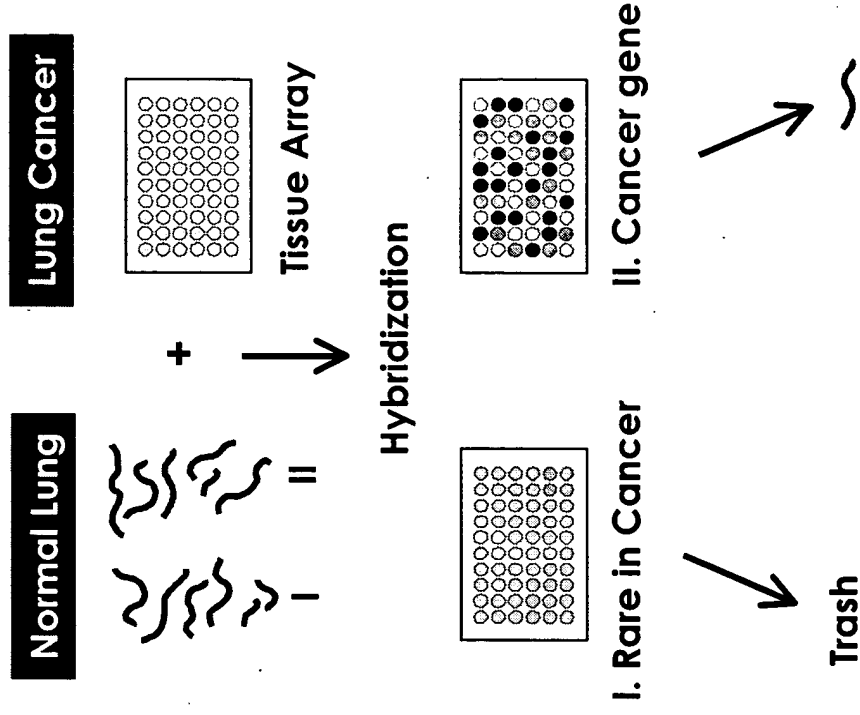
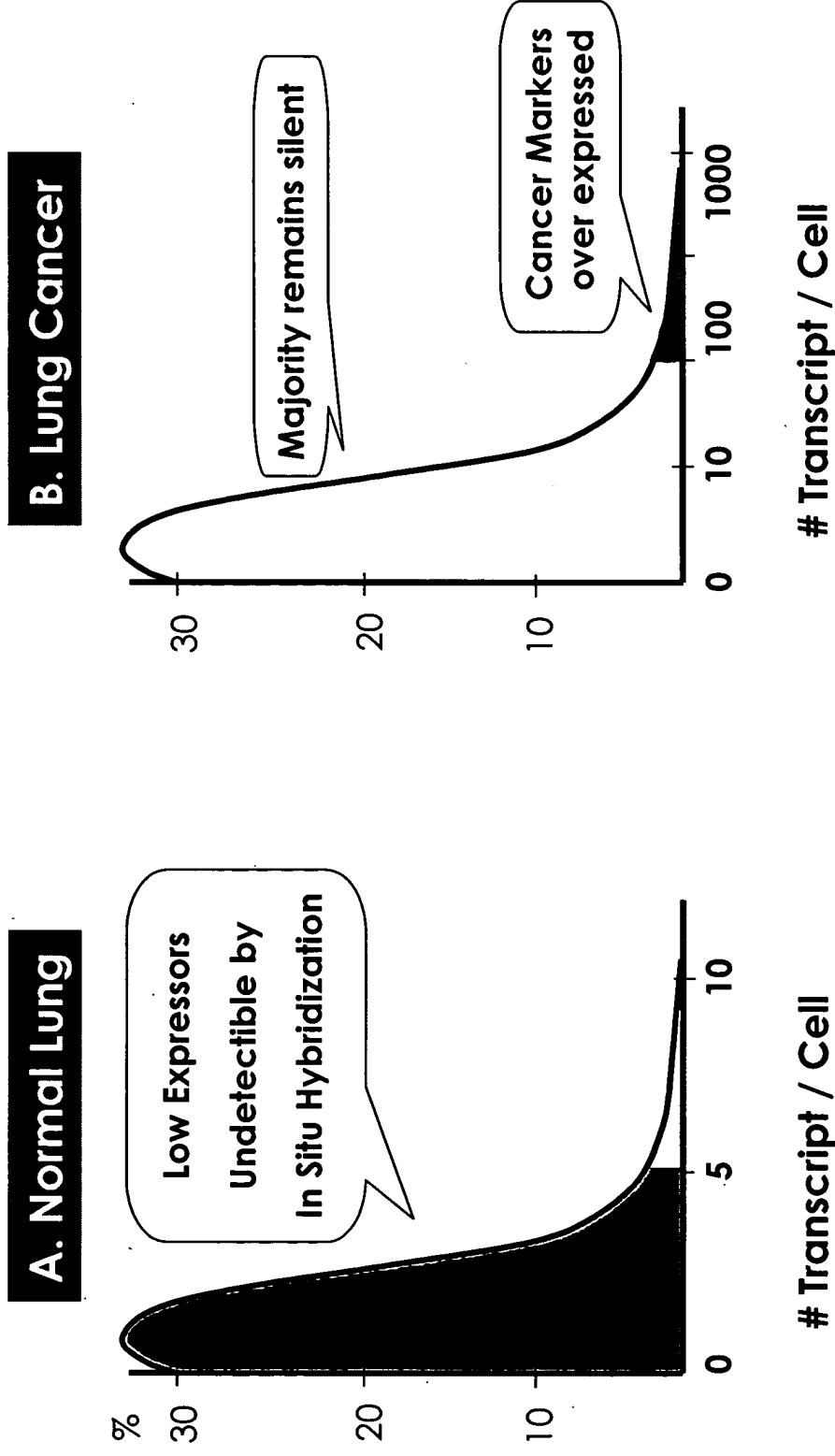
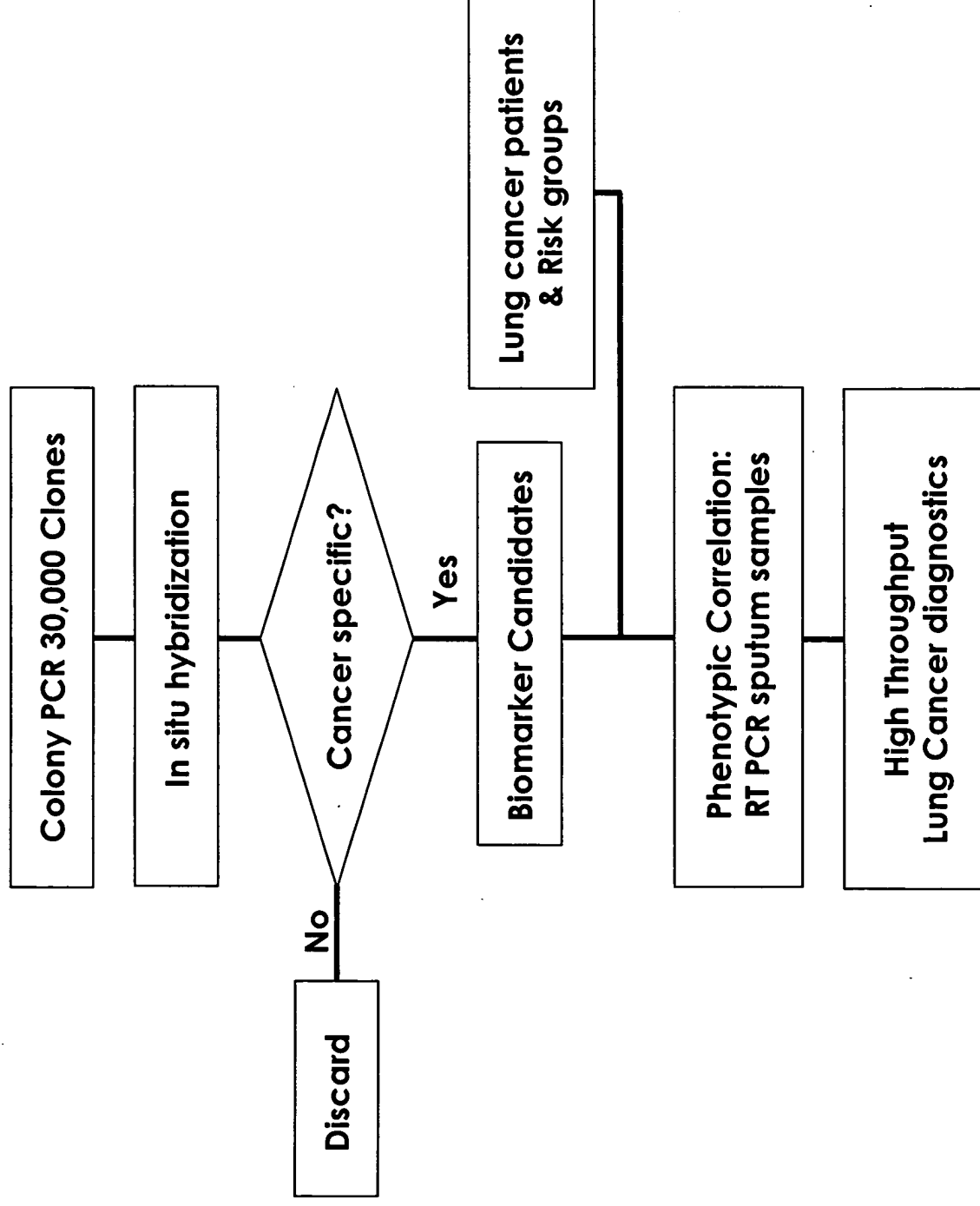


Figure 4. Target genes to be discovered



**Figure 5. Experimental Flow Chart**



# Figure 6. New Lung Cancer Markers

No.	Identity (chromosomal location)	Expression		
		Low	medium	high
1	<b>MACF1 mRNA</b>	55	0	5
2	No Homology (17)	145	27	8
3	No Homology (16)	121	47	12
4	<b>EIF4A1 mRNA (17)</b>	121	47	12
5	No Homology	57	96	27
6	No Homology(15)	42	15	2
7	<b>No Homology (6)</b>	59	104	17

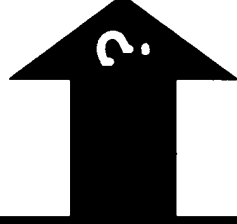


## Figure 8. Aim of Molecular Diagnostics

Algorithm to connect genotypes to phenotypes

### Genotypes

p53  
p16  
RB  
EGF  
COX-2  
TGF- $\beta$   
MAGE  
Telomerase  
.  
.  
.



### Phenotypes

Growth rate  
Metastasis  
% Death/Survival  
Drug-Response  
Squamous  
Adenocarcinoma  
Small Cell  
Non-Small Cell  
.  
.  
.